

ANOTHER SACRIFICE

ed and sincere follower of the meek and lowly Jesus.

He had been trained in a family—such as is rarely found in Kentucky; where all are lovers of liberty, industry, intelligence, and piety. Among the journals familiar in his father's house were the American Missionary, Principia and other kindred journals.

From earliest youth Liberty was a passion of

with others, to the common defence and support of government. On the day referred to, he fell by a rebel shot. He was a martyr to the cause of right and of government. In national councils and judgments it often occurs that the innocent fall with the guilty. In this fall his worthy associates have borne a heavy burden. They have borne not as those who have hope and have no hope, but as those who have hope and are happy and well being. They, too, have hope that his innocent blood, along with that of others, will serve to awaken the righteous indignation of the nation against that nefarious institution—the *slave*—which has caused all this sorrow and death.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."² Even now, we have painful evidence that man are ready again to compromise with the arrogant slave power—leave it to farther corrupt the

tion, and ultimate in another murderous rebellion. Better that many more noble young men be sacrificed, if need be, than that the whole nation be morally debauched by a consent to the reinforcement of the millions already proclaimed free.

The following lines were written by a relative of the deceased, younger than he, and native of the same County.

In the quiet, lonely grave yard,
Beneath the green grass lying,
Rests the form of a soldier boy
For whom sad hearts are sighing.

He went—for his country called him—
With a noble heart and true;
He fought for Freedom and Country;
But fell by a rebel crew.

Only his form returned to us;
The spirit had flown away.

To meet the loved ones gone before,
In the realms of endless day.

The world is darker without him ;
Its joys less bright than before ;
But another star is added—
To guide to the heavenly shore.

L. A. F.

Wilberforce and Buxton on Emancipation.
BY GEN. T. P. THOMPSON.

If any man had dared to represent Wilberforce and Buxton as pleading against a declaration of Emancipation on the ground of danger

On what ground then is their having said not play the fool with the hopes of Emancipation to be brought forward now as proof that there would have said to Mr. Lincoln "Do not emancipate?" If it had been to prove that there would have said "Do not go about it like imbecile," there would have been reason in it. But this is exactly what was not it. It was to say and exactly what was not it. It was to say and exactly what was not it. It was to say and exactly what was not it.

be in being proved to have issued a Proclamation without the smallest intention to keep his word — of doing what one of our older writers would have denominated lying unto man and unto God — the aim and object, so far as human sense can gather them, was to swamp and discourage what was still capable of building on, and sustain the hopes of the honest enemies of Slavery.

It was a move in the enemy's interest, and speculations on the mental or moral condition of the movers can make it less.

It is understood to have been said by some Englishman of mark, that the "bubble of republicanism has burst." If republicanism maintained that it was free from the human peril of failure, it is not clear how it could have burst.

burst; and in all events it is difficult to deny that republicanism has demonstrated less power as a remedy in such-wise evil case, than would have been presented in a moderately well-settled constitutional monarchy in Europe. But the game is not over yet. Remains to be seen, whether republicanism has or has not resources, which in gloomiest time have made light spring out of darkness, and redeemed a cause when to most eyes it looked all but done with. The two

dred thousand men the incapacity of an Executive has thrown away, have not placed the republic in a worse position than the Roman after Cato. The weak head which has done the mischief deriver cover of hoping to do right, should withhold that power from the people, if it be within the scope of republican constitutionality; and if it is not, it is only additional proof that republics ought not to hold their

WHO SHOULD HOLD OFFICE

Brother Goodell :

In my reading I have recently stumbled upon the following sentiments, uttered by a honest

philosopher. They are sentiments that ought to bring a blush to the cheek of many a professed christian man, in this country, and in this journal. If you think they may serve a good purpose, we can give them a place in the columns of your excellent journal. P.

"The natural consequences of this prin-

that all superiors, without exception, are established for the good of those under them, is that the view in the use of their power and authority ought to be the public good. Hence also it follows, that only persons of worth should be great employments; that they should even use them against their will: and that it should

be necessary to use a kind of violence, to oblige them to accept such offices. And indeed pain, wherein nothing is to be seen but pains, heat, and difficulty, are not so desirable, as to be sought or solicited. However, says Plato, nothing more common in our day than to make intemperance and to pretend to the highest wisdom.

ments, without any other merit than an ambition that knows no bounds, and a blind esteem of one's self: and this abuse it is that occasions misfortunes of States, and kingdoms, and ruins at length in their ruin."

By bestowing blessings upon others, w

EX. | tail them on ourselves.

